### CITY POLITICS.

The Republican and Democratic Conventions-The State of Parties-The German Element, Their Status and Demands-The Executive Contest-The Mayoralty and the Fight for the Spoils-'Music in the Air."

The political fall campaign of 1870 is fairly entered on. The first in the field is the republican party, which nolds its State nominating convention at Saratoga on Wednesday next. The village of springs would be indeed a well chosen convening place for the party if its waters had any healing power over the diseases that have so long afflicted that body politic; but this is not the case, and, in any event, the waters, before they could be rendered palatable to the palates of the New York delegates, vould have to undergo such a weakening, or rather strengthening, process, that all healing virtues would be "spirited" out of them. At Saratoga, however, the convention meets to make such preparations for the campaign as circumstances will dictate. The preliminary work of selecting delegates and atternates was perfected in a much quieter and more orderly manner than could have been expected from the chronic state of brolls and tumults which, for so long a time past, has characterized all the theetings of the rival republican committees.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Tammany magnates have selected Rochester as the placed for holding the Democratic State Convention, and the 21st instant as the date. As usual everything will be cut and dry and the convention will be in fact a mere affirming body of the slatmade out by the regency. One or two selections may be left to it, but the flat for the nomination to the principal offices on the slate will be submissively accepted. There can be no doubt but Tammany will be entire victor in the campaign. It is a united power-having unlimited command of the sinews of war and complete control of all the instruments of success. Some sporadic efforts will be made by the remnants left of the democratic union party, the workingmen's party, and the few surviving braves of the young democracy, to stem the torrent of full and indisputable victory. But these efforts will but more clearly tend to show the utter demoralization into which these organizations have tailen. The only element of strength they could hope to rely upon has been almost entirely swept away from the wood-be leaders by the astute policy of the framers of the present city charter. The powers that once wielded the flerce democracy in every ward of the city, from the Battery to Harlem, have been deprived of their strength, and the spells which in their hands were once so potent wrested from them. There is no longer a chance for the heads of the rough and tumble element to dictate terms and make conditions which gave them so dangerous an eminence in the political contests of the past, and rendered the elective franchise a delusion and a snare. Wantever party may rule in this city under the present improved order of things must and only can rule through the free votes of the citizens themselves. GRMAN ELEMENT, AND WHAT THE LEADERS DE-

Notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest that the Pranco-Prussian was has had for our German brethren their political feariers have not overlooked by any menus the assues at stake in the coming poitical campaign. In the committees raised by districts and wards, by societies and by mass meetings, m support of the "pairtoile aid" movement for Germany, they have succeeded in having their followers eas the German democrats are exerting a much tronger influence than their opponents, the German regimeneans. And it is even hoped by some, and ossilively asserted by a few, that from this fact the lemocratic vote next tab, in so far as it is contributed by the German element, will be stronger than over before. It is a peculiar circumstance, in concertion with this, that

THE GERMAN BEFURELICANS,
in a party sense, are interiw demonalized. The

in a party sense, are interiw demoralized. The main sing of their organization, the German Republicant Committee, seems to nave lost all the behier influence it hitherto possessed. It is stocken up within lived into a namber of cliques and factions. They have lost the support of their late president, General Franz Sigel, who has resigued and reflect in disguist from all connection with it, and all his numerous triends have also withdrawn their sympathy. They have quarrelled with the General Regulbilean Committee of the city for being dented all votce and influence in its councils and in the distribution of patronage. And some of their more futeligent members sectioned that it is not all the present position of a number of the more intelligent and to the wanton waste of the more intelligent them and an andermine republican freedom. Such is the present position of a number of the more intelligent terms republicans, and finding the German democration the same platform with them in regard to the war in Europe, the more intimate relations between them, created by this columnate of our parties.

the war in Europe, the more intimate relations between them, created by this collection of opinion, may have a telling effect upon the politics of this city this fall.

Others of the German republicans seem to be afraid of this, and probably instructed, as it is believed, by the wire-pullers of their party, are beginning to managure to prevent it.

A "UNITED GERMANY"—THE POLITICAL EATTLE CRY. Greekey, Conking and other more or less prominent radical journalists and politicians, are trying, by their papers, through their conventions and in meir specifics to make the Germany and the other radical party nione of all others in the country sympathics with a "United Germany" and the other cap-frap parases of the period, without success.

"NO GERMAN POOTHOLD FOR THE YOUNG DENO-CRACIE."

"NO GREMAN POOTHOLD FOR THE YOUNG DENO-CRACES."

The Young Democracy, or what is left of it, have no loothold whatever among the Germans, having no preference for muscle over brains. They remem-ber, too, that some of their candidates were de-teated by the tricks and machinations of this very same yelept "Young Democracy," and they are de-termined to pay them back for it when opportunity offers. Even the few of those among the German democrats who had at first inclined to go for the "1 oung 'Uns' have either openly renounced them or are preparing to shake of all connection with them.

them.

AS TO CANDIDATES.

there is not much taik as yet among the Germans, except that Governor Hoffman is their choice for reelection to the same onice, and Charles E. Loew again for County Clerk. But they hope that a larger number of members of the Legislature will be accorded them in the selection of candidates than last year; and there is talk among them that they will dear a Geoman Sale Senator text year.

THE EXECUTIVE CONTEST.
It is beyond question that Covernor Hoffman will he the unanimous choice of the democracy of this city and State for renomination, and undoubtedly city and State for renomination, and unapolicity therement for re-feeting. The entire State tacket will, from all appearance, be renominated by the Rochester convention, with but one probable exception in the case of State Person inspector Schet. The Germans, however, will only consent to set Mr. Schen aside on the condition that an equally popular and capable German be substituted on the signer. There is not a doubt and extraction to the leader. There is not a doubt entertained by the leaders of the whole and unqualified success that awaits the party in the coming light. The campaign will be appropriately imaginated by a mass meeting of the democracy of the State, to be held at Rochester im-mediately after the close of the proceedings in the convention. my atton. The republicane, as usual, have been beating

The republicans, as using, have been beating about the bush for a candicate for Governor. Three of their leaders have decilined the noinor of receiving a knock down blow at the bushes of the present Executive. Marchall O. Roberts, George Opdyke and even fighting Sizel have shitken the ultimatum. The venerable vegetamin florace Greeley, like another Quintus Curtura, has accepted the mevitable flat that will send him to "grass" in next to no time, and the Saratoga conventionists will bring him to the serrach accordingly. Never has so bad an old caster been shield into the political ring as that of Horace's, and never has an aspirant for nothical honors received so had a beading as that which awaits poor Greeley in November hext.

As in the case of Governor Hoffman, our present Chief Mazistrate, Mayor Hall, will be the manimous choice of the Tainmany democracy for renomination and his re-election is certain. But here the contest opens to the shattered Young Democracy, the democratic republicans and the absorganized denocratic of whatever stripe, a chance to combine and show whatever stripe, a chance to combine and show whatever stripe, a chance to combine and show whatever stripe is the mean as a condition. All combined they could not defeat the democratic freed proper, for as we have shown in a previous part of this article they will get no aid from the Germans. Shill, however, if they could prevail on a respectable clitizen to accept a nomination at their hands they might make a respectable fight. But went the young 'une talk of Ledwith and Jenmy O'Bried as candidates for the office of Chief Magistrate of this great city, they only put the scal to their own political death warrant and of all who might hope to rise with them.

THE COMBINIST MARKET AND MOTERS Y. Will have to wark the plank, and the halls of Congress that Know them once, but ought not to have known them, shall know them no more forever. There are various candidates spoken of to replace the two retiring Johns, but of course

There are various candidates spoken e two retiring Johns, but of course

nothing definate is, or can be known on the subject till the slate is made out.

Brooks will also be allowed to retire and an abler Brooks will also be allowed to retire and and better man put into his shoes. Prince Fernando now that he has enjoyed and in fact arevelled

in all the ambition" he could desire, will be content, with the grace of Tammany, to serve another Congressional term and he will receive a nomination and will go back to Congress.

There are several candidates in embryo for Congressional honors, but until they declare themselves the recapitulation of the names is but wasted time.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

There may be a contest between Matthew T. Brennan and Judge Shandley for the office of Sheriff. Both these hold prominent and profitable positions at present, but they still hanker after the springing and desire to succeed the worthy Jimmy O'Brightherein. It is said that either candidate has his sirongest Support in the person of the two principal magnates of the Tammany Regency, the "Squire" going for Brennan and the "Boss" for Shandley. Of course, ander such circumstances, no actual conflet can take place.

course, under such circumstances, no actual condict can take place.

The whole German democracy are in favor of the renomination of the genial and most efficient present County Clerk Loew. In their appreciation of their favorite they are fully endorsed by the entire democracy of the city and, indeed, by the entire democracy of the city and, indeed, by the citizens generally, and Mr. Loew will have a quiet walk over the course for another term.

THE ASSEMBLY.

There will be some considerable change in the composition of the Assembly next session, not in a political but rather in a party aspect. John Fox will courted the election in the First district and have either himself or a sworn henchman to do his behests, elected there. Jimmy O'Brien will run and be elected in his own ward, despite of the sachems, and possibly enough, to complete the trio, they may rush Johnny Morrissey through for zome ward which they may get control of.

Enough has been said to show that notwithstanding the weakness of the factions and the disorganization of the republican party, there is still "music in the air" to make pretty lively times during the lall campaigh.

### NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of Attorney General Akerman at Atlanta. Ga.-The Old State Rights Doctrine in Its Present Form Dissected-How Harmony May be Restored Between the Races in the South-the Worthlessness of the Old Secession Leaders-Sound Advice to the Democrats of the South.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2, 1870. Upon an invitation of the members and officers of the State Central Committee of the republican party of Georgia Attorney General Akerman addressed last evening a very large and enthusiastic audience upon the issues now involved in State and national politics. Hon. Foster Blodgett, Chairman of the State Committee and Senator elect, in a few brief remarks introduced the speaker:-

Mr. CHAIMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS—An observer in the Southern States sees some remarkable things. He finds about him every evidence of material prosperity; he finds general health prevailing in this part of the world; Providence has sent us sunshine and showers, and the earth is yielding her abundant increase; all branches of labor are well rewarded; capital is increasing, and all the other taings which men usually consider desirable seem to be found within our limits. There is liberty of friendship, there is liberty of semential investigation and there is liberty of special everywhere but in democrate State conventious; and yet, not-withstanding all these seeming blessings, notwithstanding all the cause of satisfaction by man with his loi, and of thankfulness to Providence, we hear from all parts of our Southern combry the voice of murmuring and of complaint. Many or our fellow citizens, otherwise worthy, seem persistently bent on making themselves unhappy, and endeavor to impress all their neighbors with the same degree of unapprises. They complain that something is going on that is wrong, and when they are asked what the wrong is—if it is in material thungs? They answer "No" flas Providence been ungracious to your No. Are you not permitted to go through your respective callings from day to day and sleep sweetly might after night when you have carned that nocturnal sleep by healthy labor or by proper attention to your Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citirens-An obafter night when you have carned that nocturnal sleep by healthy labor or by proper attention to your dally pursuits? Yes. What is there that disturbs you? Some, a few-years ago it may have been many, now I am informed and I succeety daily pursuits? Yes. What is there that their may, your Some, a few-years ago it may have been many, now I am informed and I sincerely trust it is true that there are few-may, give es the ground of their uncashess that there are fearout of violent visitations by lawless men during the dark hours of night. But these are not the ones who murmur. Those who morning seem to be in the enjoyment of almost all worldly blesshars. Cast your cres over the world, and compare your own State of teorgia with other parts of this globe, and tell me where you can find one midlion of people inhabiting contignous territory who are at this moment in the enjoyment of more sources of confort and of happiness? The wastes of war are repaired, in a great measure, so far as they are reparable here on earth. The clies are assuming their ancient prosperity, the great mass of our people are well fed and well clothed, and, considering the milaness of our climate, they are well housed. There is but little pauperism, little of distressing poveriy. poverty.

Then why this lamentation? We are told that the

Then why this falmentation? We are took that the government is not serving its people right. We are took that the general government has been oppressive, that the State government has been oppressive, that corruption prevails at Alanta; and there are people who have worked themselves had a passion on account of these evils, whether they be real or imaginary. To me these complaints are not on account of these complaints are not new. As far back as my memory goes there has always been an administration at Washington and a State administration at some point in Georgia, and there has always been complaint by a portion of the citizens that there was oppression and corruption at Washington, at Milledgeville, or wherever the capital of the State might be. I am disposed to believe that there is a chronic complaint by certain classes of our citizens against certain other classes of our citizens. Indeed, I have given it up as a hopeless task ever to bring those who are out of other to be satisfied with the demeanor of those who are in. (Applause.) And—(Laughter)—there was complaint at an early period, in the days of Washington; there were charges of oppression and corruption against the government over which he presided, and diring the administration of all his successors these charges have been repeated, and, no donot, in many the administration of all his successors these charges have been repeated, and, no doubt, in many cases monestly believed. The same complaints have been made of all state administrations with which I have any acquaintance.

Is there anything peculiar in our circumstances?

order to present these distinctly it is necessary it I should recar briefly to our recent political that I should recar briefly to our recent political history. At the close of the late war two momentous questions were in the minds of the Stathern people. First, what should be our relations to the government of the United States? Second, what should be the political relations between these of our own people who had always been free and those who had just become free. Before these questions could be answered another presented itself—to wit, to whom the right of setting those relations belonged. This preliminary question was soon practically answered. The government of the United States assumed the task of reconstruction, and reconstruction in effect involves our political relations to the United States assumed the task of reconstruction, and reconstruction in effect involves our political relations to the United States and the political relations between the different classes of our own people. A few found the authority for this assumption by the general government in its right as a conqueror;

depression of the old politics still professed by undergreate freeds, and they assert that the thorise cross. They find fault in Congressional Peccasing Control of the College of the Col authority our allegiance, our attachments and our patriotic devotion. We resolved that even if our aubmission to it had been from necessity, we would henceforth be faithful to it from choice. We thought that so tremendons a war should settle something, and conceiving that it had established union and liberty, we took union and liberty with all their consequences. Hence we have no hall-keeting after a separate government, after a policy with slavery for its corner stone, after domination of master over slave, of the white race over the colored race.—State rights illustrated. Some of us were unable to command any admiration for the doctrine of State rights when we saw it reduced to practice in a State rights government, so called. We were promised wealth, and we found poverty. We were promised liberty, and we experienced tyranny. At this day we have a reminiscent horror of Confederate conscription, of imprisonment, of enormous taration, of discrimination to favor of the most prosperous classes of society, of a depreciated currency, swarms of useless minitary dandies lounging about our towns and cities, and upbraiding the people for not engaging more heartily in a cause from the hardships of which they were themselves unfairly exempted, of military guards in every railroad car, of the necessity of a pass whenever a man left his neighborhood, of arbitrary and caretess arrests. These memories do not endear to us the State rights doctrine. We cannot embrace it in the Confederate sense and we cannot see that it is much modified or improved in the democratic sense? I have a definite conception of it, so far as democracy is identical with the doctrines upon which the late Confederacy was founded, for these doctrines were hieligible and distinct. It was one of those doctrines that the American nationality is represented by the government that is seated in the capital of the nation. It was one of those doctrines that the American hationality is represented by the government to this insister States they have a right to dis

teil us that they have abandoned some of these doctrines. They teil us they have abandoned secession, for the war has crushed secession; but they teil you that they still athere to every particle of the doctrine of State rights except the doctrine of secession. They keep the tree, root, stem, branch and all, and say that this terrible war has merely lopped off one of the fruits that grew on that tree. The difference between them and us is this. We do not quarret so much with the fruit as we do with the tree that bore the fruit; we do not quarret so much with one consequence as we did with the general cause from which all these pernicious consequences flow. But what is their exact doctrine; I have watched carefully to see if our democrature frights, which they are willing explicitly to tell to the people, and upon which they are willing to go distinctly before the people and have watched in vain. There is a vague talk about state rights—the same sort of talk that we have heard ever forty years—but it is hard to find out what they mean by it.

After analyzing fully the action of the Democratic State Convention recently head in this city he said, regarding barmony between the races.

My friends, seriously, if there is anything that I desire in reference to public affairs, it is that there shall be perfect harmony between the races. How will the conflict of races come? It will come, If at all, by one race denying what another race on good grounds claims, and now, If you desire harmony between the races.

all, by one race denying what another race on good grounds claims, and now, if you desire harmony between the races, I will led you, my democratic friends, how you can have it. The colored men in this coantry are grappied with hooks of steel to the republican licket whenever they yote according to their will. Not a new privilege which they have acquired but is direc by of hidirecity due to the republican party. They gratefully own it. Now, my democratic friends, if you want perfect harmony with the other race come out and join the republican party. (Great applause.) There will then be no conflict of races, for both the faces will be going together. What objection have you to joining us? What hinders you? Do you not like the men the party puts in office? Come into the party and enter tato our conventions and have onter men prominted.

conventions and have other men nominated. Bo you say that the men who lead our party are not bure? You believe yourselves to be pure, and if you are so come into our party and pur yourselves at the head of it. (An-plause.) We will let you go thither if we are satisfied of your capacity for that place. Do you say, as sometimes you have said, that our party is descript in ade men. Then bring your able is deficient to able men? Then bring your able selves into it and there will be plenty of ability, ac-cording to your conceit. Do confederate reminis-cences stand in your way?

Let the dead past bury its dead -Act in the living present.

or our own people. First, what should be our relations to the government of the United States Second, what of the work of the divided States assumed that the second property of the initial states of the Committee of the United States assumed that these of reconstructions between the different classes of our own people. A few found the authority for this assumption by the initial states of reconstruction between the different classes of our own people. A few found the authority to this assumption by the major of the tributed states and the political realisms between the different classes of our own people. A few found the authority to this assumption between the different classes of our own people. A few found the authority to this assumption between the different classes of our own people. A few found the authority to this assumption between the different classes of our own people. A few found and the authority to this assumption between the different classes of our own people. A few found the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the authority of the same and the states of the states are soon as some gentlement were un danger of less and that the emails as other citizens. When these crue the same and the states of the states are soon as some gentlement were un danger of less and the states as soon as some gentlement w

public debt will continue to be reduced also.

After elaborately discussing State issues, the speaker said:—

As well as I can judge of the political sentiments of people of the State, a majority of at least that number is in favor of liberty and nationality—a majority of atleast twenty thousand prierr for the first office of the land Clysses S. Grant either to Jefferson Davis or Horatio Seymour. Great applause.) Who have the right to vote in this State shall go to the polis and vote as they choose, without theory. In my judgment the result will be as I have indicated. If our democratic friends keep their pledge, it they allow a free and fair election, I shall anticipate that result. There is no danger from anybody but them. Whoever bullied them at the poils on election day? Who of the laboring population of this State ever went up to his employer a week before the election and said to him, "Sir, you must vote my ticket or I will cease to work for you;" and there would by just as much reason in his saying that in as the employer saying, "Vote my ticket or you shall not live on my land." I desire resprecitly but I do not desire a reciprocity in meanness. I do not desire a reciprocity in eneroachment upon the rights of other men. A fair election give to us, my democrate friends, give it to us because desire a reciprocity in oppression. I do not not desire a reciprocity in oppression. I do not desire a reciprocity in encroaciment upon the rights of other men. A fair election give to us, my democrate friends, give it to us because it is right, give it to us by way of showing your advance in honesty since 1868, and if you do not give us a fair election your party will commit suite de. (Great applause.)

### AUSTRALES POLITICAL TR PRIES.

The democratic "majority" of the Newark Common Council suffered another partisan deteat at the meeting on Friday night. It was their intention to make a last effort looking to the ousting of the republican City Treasurer, Stout, and City Clerk Gillin, and the substituting of two "pure democrats" in their places; but in their case, as in thousands of others, the words of the Scotch poet, that "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agiee," were fully exemplified. Through the alleged treachery of one of their own rank and file, Alderman John C. Littell, they falled once more to carry the a resolution was offered by Alderman Voincy Ellis, providing for the official change indicated under a suspension of the rules. A vote was taken and the resolution lost, Alderman Littell voting "No," while Alderman Cain recbly registered his "Aye," The matter properly belonged under the head of miscellaneous business, which is always transacted towards the close of the proceedings, and it was still noped that the point might be carried, although serious doubts were entertained whether Mr. Littell would support the measure in conjunction with his democratic colleagues. Before "miscellaneous" had arrived, however, Alderman Webner, a democrat, was taken "suddenly fil," os his friends said; and left the Counch chamber, so that, no matter how Littrell might have voted, the measure could not be carried, as it requires a soid party vote in such case, the Council standing fourteen democrats to twelve republicans. The reason why the resolution was offered so early is said to be in consequence of an utter want of confidence among the democratic members.

In view of the continued disorganized condition of the Newark democracy, and the misgraple, imbedie and utterly unscrimplous character of its leaders.

erising if the republicans should again become ers of the situation in the October election.

# A DETECTIVE DE CICTED.

A Neat Little Job That Was Spoiled -- A Detective Who Was Too Friendly to a Friend-How the Trick Was Done and Undone.

About half-past eleven o'clock on Friday evening last Mrs. Bertha Berner, who resides at 151 Hester street, with one or two triends was sitting at a table in the Atlantic Garden, and at a table a short distauce away sat detective Reilly, of the Fourteenth precinct, and a clerk named Edward Fiening, doing business at 357 Broome street. Mrs. Berner had occasion to walk to another part of the garden, and while doing so her pocketbook, containing seventy dollars, fell from her to the floor. Fleming, it is alleged, saw the occurrence, and put his foot on the pocketbook till the lady had passed to the other side of the garden, and then picked it up, after doing which he and Relliy moved away from the cable at which they had been sitting and soon after went together to the water closet. When they returned to the garden they learned that a boy named William Teuben, engaged in selling miscellaneous articles to the customers, had informed Mrs. Berner that she had lost the pocketbook and that he had seen fleming pick it up. Rellly at once arrested his friend Fleming and took him to the Sixth ward station house, where he reported him as his prisoner. The sergeani in charge ordered Rellly to search the prisoner, which he did, and informed the sergeant that he had found nothing in his possession. But, unfortunately for the success of the scheme, the boy had accompanied the prisoner to the station house, and when he saw that the money was not found in Fleming's possession he told the sergeant that the detective himself was in Fleming's company at the time of the alleged larceup. This put a different aspect on the affair in the sergeant's mind and the inspiration selzed him that it would be well to have the detective searched by a disinterested officer. Officer Moore was accordingly ordered to go through the operation. But Relity, as is alleged, seeing the game was lost, but his hand in ans pocket and took therefrom fourteen five dollar bulls, which he placed on the desk before the sergeant. He was of course at once taken into custody and with Fleming locked up for the night. Both prisoners were yesterday arraigned in the Tomiss Police Court before Judge bowling, who held them to answer in \$5,000 bail each. It was feared from some remarks made by the complainant, Mrs. Berner, that as she had got her money and was in a very short thme about to start for California, that her presence might not be a certainty at the time of the Irial, and Judge Dowling committed her as a witness to the House of Detention in \$1,000 bonds. At a later bour in the day Mrs. Berner furnished the required security and was allowed her liberty. Rellly also gave bail to answer in \$5,000. So far, Fleming less till in custody. The pocketbook in which the money had been when lost was subsequently tound in the water closet of the Atlantia G they returned to the garden they learned that a boy named William Teuben, engaged in selling miscella-

### YACHTING.

The Approaching Races at Newport.

A Brilliant Season at Hand-The Fleet of the New York Yacht Club in Splendid Trim-English and American Models to be Tested-An Excellent Course and a Grand Display Anticipated.

Within a few days some of the finest eacht races ever sailed in American waters will have been decided. The season is favorable, the contestants are in the very best condition, while the yachtmen themselves are animated by that noble spirit which never falls to render any pastone a brilliant success. That the regatias at Newport this week therefore will far outshine anything of the kind ever seen in this country but little doubt can be entertained. The as it was by numerous exciting events, and rendered even memorable by the spiendid runs made by some vessels, to say nothing of the few excellent private matches, cannot, after all, be looked upon as the occasion of a genuine test. Yachts are not thoroughly overhauled or put in their best racing trim for such pleasurable excursions, although it is ad-mitted that yachtmen are at all times anxious to have their craft in good shape. But here, where reasonable notice has been given of a series of regattas, where the circumstances warrant the expectation of first class racing, where time has been afforded for the most complete preparations on all sides, and where, perhaps, the dormant feeling of honorable rivalry has been keenly awakened, there is every reason to look forward to a grand yachting exhibition. The course to be sailed over is not only familiar to all yachtmen, but an extremely popular

one with those who have sailed over it.

It may be said without any exaggeration that the seet of the club was never in more splendid condition. Since the programme of the regattes was first arranged at Newport the most active preparations have been going on. It was generally known that a grand test was at hand, and with that commendable determination almost amounting to enthusiasm yachimen commenced the work of overhanling. For it should be known that yacht owners are justly proud of their floating palaces, and ugh occasionally mistaken as to their capacities, defeat at times only stimulates improvement. The elegance, beauty and costliness of the New York Yacht Club fleet bear a favorable comparison with any other on the globe. Aside, however, from the luxuriousness which has characterized our pleasure navy, the speed of vessels is still more important, and is, in fact, the great aim of every man who builds a yacht. To that end our enterprising yacht owners have spared nothing to attain the great object in view. For the past week or so nearly every

yacht in the squadron intending to compete has been either slightly altered or improved. The greater portion of the fleet came to New York, and satimakers have been actively engaged in fordishing well fitting canvas to the various crait. Some of the yachts were placed on the ways in order to be cleaned. In fine, all the vessels entering on the great yachting campaign this week have been placed in the best order, and all in anticipation of achieving honors. And white there undoubtedly exists a commendable rivairy between the members of the New York Yacht Club additional interest is lent to the approaching exhibition owing to the fact that the English representative yacht will have perhaps the best opportunity of testing her qualities. There is no doubt that the occasion will be exceedingly interesting, not only to those who immediately participate in the contests, but to the community at large. It has previously been stated, and with truthulaness, that yachting of late has been popularized to such an extent that the whereabouts and doings of our fast racing craft form the subject of frequent inquiry. Yachting contests are now looked forward to as occasions to witch considerable exchement is attached, and where there is pleasurable excitement popularity and appreciation come in. But in connection with the coming races at Newport more than ordinary interest will be displayed. The prominence given to the schooner yacht Cambria will undoubtedly make her an object of attention in the approaching regation. She accompanied the squadron of the New York Yacht Club, and during some of the pleasant runs from port to port exhibited many good qualities which, of course, have not further to been crucally considered. She is regarded as the representative British yacht, and as such will compete in the races this week, it will therefore be interesting to note the many new features which will be disclosed. Models will undoubtedly be compared, and the general result will enlighten us in some points in regard to the delicate and intricate construction of yachts. There must be a good stiff breeze for all half a gale say, and none can complain, for excuses as to calms are not uniqual. It should not, however, be lorgotton that while luck is partial the elements cannot be controlled and good scamanahip is an important feature.

Apart from the regains amounced entering on the great yachting campaign this week have been placed in the best order, and all in antici-

elements cannot be controlled and good scamanship is an important feature.

Apart from the regattes announced the Cambria has several matches with different yachts of the squadron. As previously stated, the first race will be sailed for a prize presented by the Vice Commodore. Schooner yachts only will enter, and the course will be from Brenton Reef lightship, around the buoy of Block Island, thence around the lightship of the Sow and Pigs rocks and return. This race will be sailed according to the rules and regulations of the New York Yacht. Club in regard to canvas; but there will be no allowance for difference in size. In connection with this race a subscription cup will be given for the second yacht. On the following next Friday Rear Commodore Donglass offers a cup for schooner yachts, the course to be from Brenton's Reef lightship to and around the bnoy off Block island and return. There will be no allowance of time in this race. A subscription cup will be given to the second schooner at the home stakeboat. Mr. Astbury's two prizes—one for schooners and the other for sloops—will be sailed for on the following day. In case sloop yachts do not enter both cups will fall to the first schooner. In this race Mr. Sulvyesant offers a prize for the second schooner, in the beginning of the following week come the private matches with the English yacht Cambria. Her stugle competitors are the Fleetwing, Madeletine, Phantom, Idner and America. These contests, it should be mentioned, have been interesting regattas will be that for the vanishbe cup presented by the citizens of Newport, about which as been said. From all accounts the bospitable inhabitants of that quant and beautiful locality are anxious to give substantial tokens of their appreciation of the feet, and in presenting their cup itse looked forward to one of the most pleasant races during the stay of the squadron at Newport.

It will be seen that a splennid yachting season is close at hand. The programme is excellent, the course unobjectionable, and there is

The Sappho left the screw dock yesterday, thoroughly repaired. The injuries she sustained going into New Bedford and subsequently at Edgar town were comparatively iriding. A new shoc was put on, and the torn copper having been neatly re-placed she passed through Heil Gaic on her way to

Newport.

The Dauntless was towed from the dock at the foot of Thirteenth street, East river, yesterday. With the exception of a new foremast, she received no additional spars or sails. The Dauntless goes direct Newport.
The Tidal Wave, whose sails have been largely

increased, left Nyack early yesterday morning, are passed through Helt Gate towards midday on he way to the scene of action.

The Madeleme, one of the single competitors of the Cambria, has also increased her sails. She left Nyack yesteriay, and having taken in additional ballast, ancoored at Hoboken. She will sail for Newport to-morrow.

The Cambria, already in splendid trim, still re-

mains at her anchorage in Newport narbor. The Phantom and Idler are also in that port. The famous schooner yacht Magic, from which, by the way, so much is expected, will arrive in New-port on Tuesday.

# THE DEMORALIZED POLICE.

The Police Commissioners vesterday gave judgment in the case of Patrick Doran, of the Eighteenth precinct, tried some time ago for taking a prostitute named Mary Norton, whom he had arrested, into a drug store on the way to court and treating her to brandy and soda, and Sergeant William E. Brown, of the same precinct, for allowing the woman Brown, of the same precinct, for allowing the woman certain privileges in the station house that were not justified by the rules. Doran was fined ten days' pay (\$32.50) and Brown five days' pay, or \$21.50. This judgment is doubtless satisfactory to all concerned, including the Capitain of the Fourteenth ward, who took a lively interest in the prosecution, and the accused office, s, who believe that the intention was to dismiss them from the force.

Officer John F. Hogan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, tried for intoxication and being conveyed to

cinct, John F. Hogan, of the Twenty-ninth pre-cinct, tried for intoxication and being conveyed to the station house in a cark, was dismissed the force Such is the dark side. The bright one is the pro-motion of Grand Roundsman Patrick Ontes, one of the few decant men on the squad, to acting sergeant of the Twenty-seventh precinct.

# THE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH

The Rawlins Fund Subscription Calumny Set Right-Attending State Fairs Not in the President's Present Programme-What the President Thinks of the Late European War News - Dangerous Bathing and a Lady's Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Long Branch, Sept. 3, 1870.

A considerable share of the forenoon was spent by the President in making calls, mainly responsive to those made on him yesterday. The rest of the day he has spent quietly at his cottage, except a brief drive after dinner with members of his family. In the absence of anything else of special interest to write regarding the President excepting his views upon the late war news, which I will give in a sub-sequent paragraph. I will take this occasion to contradict two erroneous published statements which are rapidly travelling the rounds of the newspapers. The first relates, however, to rather an old tory which has been recently revived in the New York Sun, where it originated, and is now taking its second circuit of the press. This has reference to THE PRESIDENT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE RAWLING

which the Sun states has never been paid by the Prosident, but was paid by Fisk and Gould. This statement, as I am most authoritatively informed, is untrue. The President not only subscribed \$1,000 toward this fund, but paid it out of his own private funds. Beyond this plain and explicit denial it is unaccessary to comment further. The second contradiction, though this is

a matter of minor consequence, is about the President going to New Hampshire. He is MOT GOING TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.

as reported, to attend the State Fair to be held there next week. He will not attend this or any other State Fairs. His present expectation, as I have herecolore written, is to remain here this the close of this month. The

heretolore written, is to remain here thi the close of this month. The VNSWALLY HIGH TIDES still continue, and the waves dash upon the beach with a wildness of fury and roar of breaking waters very rarely witnessed at this season of the year. New Jersey salts—but whose sea experiences have been mainly confined to occasional venturesome fishing and long years of observation from the shore—say that there has been a severe storm at sea and that these high tides are the effect of it. Tearing down bath houses continued to-day, and very few of these almost indispensable auxiliaries to surf bathing remain. Notwithsta ding bathing is pronounced dangerous it is impossible to counteract the inclination and determination of some having a Eyronic affection for tempestuous waves—though in the poet's case probably more poetical than practical—to indulge in the midday sport to which they have been so long accustoned. Among these was Mrs. Law, who is stopping at Howland's Hotel. The men, although their going in bathing was a spirit of mad recklessness, managed with lasty sinews to buffet the waves as successfully as cassing the chafing Tiber once on a time, and escaped the fatal casualty that on the same occasion came so near betailing the imperful Cepar. Not so Mrs. Law. Her experience resulted in a NEAR A CASH OF DROWNING.

escaped the fatal casualty that on the same occasion came so near betailing the imperial Cegar. Not so Mrs. Law. Her experience resulted in a NEAR A CASH OF DROWNING.

She had hardly got into the water before a huge wave knocked her down, and although having hold of the rope she was unable to regain her feet. Two or three successive waves which were rolling in very rapidly broke over her, still submerged in the water. Her perflous position was at once seen, and several rushed to her rescue, and with the utmost difficulty saved her from being drowned, having, as she had lost nearly all her strength in her frantic efforts to save herself, to drap her upon the beach. Several other ladies, endowed with a like spirit of reckless audaciny—and the greater the danger the greater the temptation to go in the beautifully crested and foaming waves which came pouring in with such charming wadens was the freshed the time the beach just ready to go in, but after Mrs. Law's experience wastly desisted from their purpose. There has been only one drowning casualty here this season, and it is to be hoped that there will not be another. The proprietors of the West End Hotel will not allow any bathing in front of their hotel when it is any way dangerous, and the same rule ought to be adopted and enforced by the proprietors of the chermotels. As might be supposed, the

LATE EU JOPEAN WAR NEWS, bringing intelligence of the surrender of MacMahon's army, and with it the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon, is here, as it cannot but be everywhere else where the news is known, the all-engrossing subject of conversation. Among the first to receive the Intelligence

"It is all bosh," said one gentleman, "a piece of claptrap news got up by the gold operators to affect the price of gold. I'll bet their ain't a word of truth What will you bet?" promptly asked a gentle

"what will you bet" promptly asked a genue-man, pulling out his pocketbook.
"A paper of tobacco."
"No money?"
"Not a cent."
"I thought not," and the bettingly disposed gen-tleman put back his pocketbook.

Boston, Sept. 3, 1870. President Grant will not be able to attend the Mas-

achusetts militia musier and New England Fair next week.

# THE CENSUS FRAUD. .

A Few More Letters from Parties Not Called

Upon.
It is high time that the proper authorities should ook into the way the deputy marshals are taking the census in this city. Below will be found a few more letters from parties who have not been enumerated, and there are more to come. If many families of fourteen persons have been negrected in the way Mr. Morse's has been it will be an easy task for the marshals to show that New York has but one-third the population of several other cities in the Union.

A Fifth Avenueite Wants Information. 607 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1870.

TO THE PROPERTY OF THE HERATES. I am confident no census was taken at my bouse

this year. I have asked all the members of my family. They say no one has been to the house, although it has been open the entire season. Yours, respectfully, JACOB VANDERPOEL. A Sharp Remark for General Sharp.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I' wish to inform Marshal Sharp, through the columns of the HERALD (the only paper that exposed the census frauds), that there has been no census enumerator at my store, nor at any other store in the vicinity. Please look into this and expose this fraud.

JOHN B. PRENCH, 92/4 Bowery.

Another of the Same Kind. 53 East TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1870.

I resided at No. 9 West Figueth street from the 1st of June to the 30th of July, and was anxiously expecting, all the while, to be furnished by the census taker with blanks to be filled with the names, &c .. of the fourteen persons who were members of my of the fourteen persons who were memoers of my family on the 1st of June. I cannot learn that any member of the family was spoken to on the subject of the census during that time. I am now residing with my family at 32 East Twenty-second street, and have every reason to believe that the fourteen persons who constituted my family on the 1st of June will be entirely omitted in the census of 1870. Yours respectfully, SIDNEY E. MORSE,

"Hard Cheek." The assistant marshals of the Sonthern district of New York held a meeting at Mechanics' Hall, No. 507 Third avenue, for the purpose of relitioning the government for an increase of compensation.

# FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN UNKNOWN MAN

An inquest was held at Yonkers, Westchester county, last Friday, by Coroner Smith, on the remains of an unknown man, who was struck by a locomotive on the Hudson filver Railroad the previons day. The deceased was crossing the railroad bridge at Spuyten Duyvil at the time of the accident, and although hurled several feet by the locomotive he contrived to seize hold of the bridge he contrived to seize hold of the bridge timbers to which he clung with a death grlp, and thus prevented himself from falling into the water beneath. He was subsequently conveyed to the Riverside Hospital at Yonkers, where he remained unconscious until death ensued. A verdict of accidental death was returned. Deceased was about fifty-five years old, five feet ten inches in height and was dressed in gray mixed clothing. He appeared to be a German and had in his possession a cratch. The remains were given in charge of the Poormaster for interment.